For The Tribune THE VIEWLESS TRAVELER.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS. What has thou seen, oh ' wind, Whose pathway none can find Thro' the bive firmament that wraps our earth? We hear thy voice at might. And with the morning light Blending with all our tones of woo or mirth. "Oh. I have looked within The darkest haunts of sin, And seen the pale brow and the sunken eye And with my presence came A spark from memory's flame,

Revealing hours of innocence gone by . . And for a moment stayed The wreck that on had made From sweeping onward to a shoreless sea Thoughts of life's golden hours, And childhood wreathed with flowers Plead with the slave of passion, 'Rise, be free' \* Around earth's humblest cot. The sweet 'forget-me-not'

Raiseth its meek eye to the passing cloud: Beneath a stranger sky The sower's head doth lie His tasks all finished, unto Death he bowe! The mountain tops I tread. And sweep the valley's bed,

And on the desert wave with lagging wing : I touch the waves with foam, And cheering thoughts of home Unto the heart-sick mariner I bring. When Spring her wand receives, And buds unfold their leaves. And meadow blessoms cluster in the grass And softly gliding streams Return the sun's bright beams.

I great them all, and sighing, onward pass. 'I follow where the bride Kneels in her love and pride. Beside the idol worshipped next to God ! And where the tranquil dead Have made their welcome bed. I sing their requiem o'er the grassy sod. "I bear the clouds along-

A vast, tempestnous throng— Though sometimes blandly smiling as they go: And though I stoop to earth, I claim a lofty birth.

A wing resistless as the ocean's flow."

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION .. No. I. Exterior Aspects-Divisions of the Interior-First Impressions. Correspondence of The Tribune

Loxpon, Friday, May 23, 1851. The Crystal Palace, and the wonders it contains, continue to form the all-engrossing topic of the day; and the interest excited by this magnificent epitome of human industry and skill, so far from decreasing now that the first novelty of the thing has worn off, is found steadily to increase as time and the opportunity of renewed examination lead to a truer appreciation of its magnitude and importance, From 91 in the morning, the hour at which the

doors of the Palace are opened, until 6 in the evening, the hour at which they are closed, uninterrupted streams of carriages and foot-passengers fill every one of the innumerable avenues leading to this latest and greatest of all yetachieved world-wonders; the beautiful green sward of Hyde Park, worn completely have in the neighborhood of the building, is dotted over with innumerable groups of elegantly dressed people hastening toward the various entrances of the mammoth cucumber-frame, within which they rapidly disappear, being followed by others, in close succession, throughout the day, tantif one wonders where the deace they can all find room to show themselves; while crowds of humbler individuals are gathered outside the massive iron pallisade that surrounds the building, standing on tip-toc, peering eagerly in through the transparent walls, and impatiently anticipating the period when, the price of admission being lowered, as promised, to the suar of one shilling, they shall be able to obtain a more adequate sat-

Bodies of good humored policemen patrol the park and the vast city in general, the shining of their silver buttons and of the oried skin on their nor of the people appears to of their overseers, and the office of the since the opening of the Exhibition, seems to changing into a sinecure, the police returns have

omnibuses, cranned and topleavy with passengers, are setting down their loads at all the gates of the Park; coronetted carriages, with hvery servants, are depositing their aristocratic burdens at the doors of the Patane; grooms, past all counting, are walking their masters' houses up and down before the enumers, footmen in small file. appearance of their mistresses in the order pre-scribed by the immense placards addressed to "skrivants," and posted up in every direction. For the completion of the grand Emportum much still remains to be done: the arrangements,

external as well as internal, being in a very un finished state; earts are passing and repassing, in every direction, depositing their loads of planks, iren frame work, gas-pipes. Ac., and hundreds of workmen are busy digging, leveling, building, and beautifying. The broad pavement extending round the Palace is finished; turt is being land down, flower-beds and fountains are soringing up, within the railings; a week or two more, and the surroundings of the great glass-house will have assumed an appearance more in harmony

Meantinge, for a wender, the sun is shining and the sales of the Palace are shiming too, the banners of every nation under the heavens are waving sale by sale from the roof, their various colors, hitherto the emblems of discordant interests, being destined, let us hope, to blend ere long, in the glorious white flag of Peace and Unity; and all, as far as the eye can reach, is activity, bustle, movement and good will.

And now, having contemplated the exterior of the huge structure, having marvelled at its length, and admired the lofty dome of the tran-sept that crosses it in the middle, breaking the equal portions, we make for the vestibule of the southern entrance, and having exhibited our tickets and signed our names in a big book at one of the many desks covered with crimson cloth and erected there for this purpose, we pass onward through the great open doors and line ourselves at the southern end of the transcot overshadowed by ancient cluss that have been left standing under the dome of glass, surround-ed by palms and broad-leaved oriental shrubbery and beds of gorgeous flowers, supplied by the great London florists; statues, bronzes, tountains, gigantic candelabra, rising in long perspective before us; the products of the East piled up on either hand, and above us the galleries, displaying their pendant carpets and tapestries, their pyramids of crystal, of porcelain, and of gilding, a glittering mass, of which, at first, we can make out nothing distinctly; and around us the moving crowd of stylish people, who are come, merable dictu, to married at the brilliant achievements of the hardhanded, sooty-faced Pariah, Labor!

We now take our stand in the center of the as behind us, a wilderness of statuary, foun tains, foliage, and flowers; above us the lofty dome : on either hand, the interminable vists of the broad central aisle; the hazy, pale blue outlines of ribs, pillars, and gallenes presenting a perspective unrivalled certainly in our little pla and filled with objects of every form, size lor, that absolutely be wilder the eye; taste fully-disposed crimson draperies, forming a background to these various objects and bringing out lines that would otherwise be lost, merged in a

The names of the countries occupying the va-

the asle, the wide-spread wings of their cagle showing indistinctly in the distance is behind us we have China, Tunis, Brazil, Switzerland, and a repetition of the great countries over the way. several of their territories embracing the entiwidth of the wing, on both sides of the side

The western wing is filled exclusively by Great Britain and her Colonies, prograble, there-fore, we have the East and West Indies, Ceylon, s occupied by the various ters and manlogical districts of the United King dem, and so full is the representation of ever branch of British Industry, so extensive the maeralogical and other collections brought from ev-ery corner of the island, that, notwith-turshing the considerable additional width given to this portion of the building, every nook and corner is

filled to overflowing.

But we must mount to the gallery and get a but we must more view of the whole scene, for here below we are lost in the multiplicity of detail, that throws every sense into hopeless bewilderment. Turning a few yards to the right, we ascend one of the auple stairways that lead to the gallery, and looking down through the long brilliant vistes that stretch away on either hand, we begin to distra-guish something of order and method in what, at first, seemed only an enormous mass of elitter-ing, many-hued confusion. Immediately below us hangs the magnificent canopy of blue and gold, under which, on the raised dais below, was placed the the threne occupied by Her Majesty placed the the throne occupied by Her Majesty, at the ceremony of the manguration; over the Southern end of the transcot, a magnificant organ; a smaller one over the Northern end; glancing down the foreign wing we see, in the middle of the central aisle, a fine portrait of the Queen and Prance Albert, painted on Sevres China, a present from Louis Philippe; colossal groups in bronze, statues, models of life-hours, and cities, oaken screens of delicate open-work, festioned with gariands and game pieces of wondestooned with gariands and game-pieces of won-derful beauty and finish; specimens of panellings in every variety of style; draperies of velvet, silk and embroidery; tables of mosaic, in wood and and embrodeery, thoses of mosaic, it was and stone; fountains; an immense lump of zinc ore from New-Jersey, reposing in dignified state on a pedestal covered with crimson cloth, the white object next to it, round which so many groups of admirers are standing, is Powers' adorable statu of the Greek Slave; the dark mass beyond th model of a Railway indee, both sides of the great aisle, the minor aisles that run parallel to the central one, and the galleries, being filled with specimens of every branch of useful and or-

Looking to the left we perceive the same plan of arrangement; magnificent objects in crystal numbains and candelabra; statuary, bronzes, temples of stained glass, and pavilions former of fexurious silken fabrics; models of light houses, cities and ships; carving and gilding, vases, urns and organs; the case that contains the Koh-i-noor dismond, occupy the middle of the grand uisle; while furniture, uniscal instruments, cutlery, grates and stoves, labrics of every description, and all the articles that uman ingenuity has been able to devise, machinery and collections of botanical, minera cal, and geological specimens, fill the collateral aisles and the galleries.

Any attempt to enumerate the treasures which meet us at every turn, would serve the purpose merely as a catalogue; having taken this gene merely as a catalogue; and arrangement of the ral view of the aspect and arrangement of Palace and its contents, we shall proceed on to ture occasions to visit each country in turn, exture occasions to visit each country in turn, examining in detail the various objects contained in every department; the gold, and silver, and jewels; the precious woods and polished metals; the superb furniture, the bowers and greenbouses or artificial flowers that you obstinately persist in declaring to be living ones; the Southsea-island hots, Austrian parlors, Mexican markets, and Indian bazaars; chemical preparations, surgical and philosophical instruments; collections of natural productions attesting the bounty and universality of Nature; the admirable machinery prophecying of the coming eta, when chanery prophecying of the coming era, when all that is now repulsive, degrading, and difficult n labor shall be redeemed through the med of the Human Will, thus taking form in Mattir, and by its aid, transforming, perfecting, idealiz-ing the material sphere, and bringing the external og the material sphere, and bringing the external niverse into harmony with the higher, spiritual

In this manner we shall obtain a tolerably correct idea of the nature and relative value of the contributions turnished by the various countries here congregated in friendly emulation, and be enabled more adequately to appreciate the import and bearing of this encouraging fact in the

For the present we shall feel as do all who en-ter the building, that we can only wander through its innumerable aisles and avenues, endeavoring nd ammement in the motley ex

General Survey of several Departments-India - Java - Borneo - China - Ceylon - West Indies - Mexico - New Granada - Tunis - Egypt - Per-sia - Africa - Austria - Prussia - Belgium -Spain Pertugal Prussin-Switzerland-Holland-United States.
Correspondence of The Tribane.

London, Monday, May 26. Leaving out of view, for a few moments, the varied array of admirable objects that solicit the attention on every side, as we sit in the Transept, beneath the shade of lofty class surcounded by English roses and geraniums, or under palms that overshadow gorgeous Eastern flowers, discussing an ice and a sandwich from the neighboring refreshment tables, what can be more amusing than this ever-shifting Kaleidescope of men and women, with their endless variations of constenances, manner and costume, the curious comments that meet the car as group after group passes by ; the contrasts of every kind that strike the attention of a looker on! What a field for the observation of the philosopher, the harmonist and all other students of human nature!

But it is time to suspend our reflections and proceed to a general survey of the various compartments of the great collection; an undertakng, as has been proved by the experience of thousands, amply sufficient to tire out the strongest heads, eyes and feet, and furnish laborious occupation for many days together.

Immediately round the Transept are found the products of the countries lying nearest to the Terrid Zone. Entering India we find samples of native cloths, muslins, robes, and scaris, headgear, in silk and velvet, glittering with embroid-ery in gold thread and tinsel; saidles, and hous-ings covered with gold and jewels; daggers and sword-hilts stuck full of diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds; shawls of finest texture; divans, inlaid tables, cabinets and screens; native struments of music, agricultural, fishing, and domestic implements; mats, carpets, arms, baskets and hookahs; tiger skins, erocodiles carved in amber, and trenkeys in percelain, iron bronze and canes; gongs, pictures of Indian life gums, spices and samples of all its natural pro-ductions. From Java, Borneo and Japan we have native cloths, ropes and fishing tackle water-colors, betel-stands, tools, japanned and lacquered ware, vases, boxes, tables and screens of great beauty, but whose ancient superiority is rapidly fading before the growing skill and higher artistic taste of their Europeon imitators, grains, bamboo, oils, nuts, spices, raw silas, cutton, gums and medicaments.

In China we find ourselves surrounded by lustrous cabinets, tables and screens in lacquer, rich with gilding, painting and mother of pearl incredible gold and silver filagree and carvings

gut up under the galleries through the whole | bie ; rich shawls and stuffs of silk and wool ; put up under the galleries through the whole length of the building, enables us to tell at a glance in what part of the world we are; thus to our right (the eastern wing being appropriated to Foreign exhibitors.) we have before us Arabia, Persan, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Belguum, Holland, Austria, the Zollverein, with Prussia at its head. Northern Germany, Russia, and the United States at the eastern extremity, (occupying both sides of and saints paintines and embroideries repre-senting landscapes and domestic scenes, it resulting from atter ignorance of perspective and properties, on the part of Chinese artists is coun terbalanced by the wonderful delicary and finish of detail; and which, in spite of their many deets and exaggerations, give one curion appear into the domestic life and habits of the

wonderful carvings in tvory, ebony, nativ woods and secon nutshells; gold and silver or sents; lace, plain and painted crocker matting, contage and coarse tissues, mad grains and flours of mamoc, sago, maize and milet, sugars from the cane and cocoannt; gain booge, gums, honey, wax, tortoise-shell, dear and buffalo horns; cutlery; tamarinds, medicinal roots and leaves; baskets and boxes models of boats, carriages, palanquins, looms ous stones, ores, vegetables and soap.

baskets, ropes, mattings, cotton cloths, fans and

Mexico is represented by models of its people and natural productions in wax, woods, an New-Grenada sends cocoa, nutmegs, tapaca

and emeralds. Tunis sends carpets, striped and figured blankets ighttering, bespangled dresses straw hars, and baskets, agricultural implements of princeval simplicity; uncamy-looking piokins, and strainers jots, plates and inchers, and other kitchen uterails, that would afford infinite amusement to American housewives, pipes, resin candles, slippers, delicate woolen fabrics, scarfs, knitted socks, fine yarns, leathern saddle-bags, boots, and pouches, ostrich teathers, grains, mats, stirrups and other objects in iron, or most mar-

Egypt sends domestic utensils, and various small objects in clay, wood, stone and from; sad-dles, swords, skins, fabrics in silk, cotton and wool; pipes, perfumes, silver boxes, and porcelain cups; refined sugars, oils, butter, candies and rice; flax-seeds, elephants teeth; books and maps; alabaster, sulphur and earths.

Persia has carpets and silken fabrics; table-

covers, slippers, saddles and housings, picture of native scenery, turbans, purses and sashe Various countries of Africa send cutton in every stage, from the seed to the woven fabric, cloths, silks, dresses, calabashes, rude baskets,

bowls, skins, pipes, earthenware, straw-hats, specimens of cereals and Shea butter. Turkey is still behind-hand, and must be re-

served for a future Visit. Austria sends massive carved furniture, pianos inlaid floors of admirable workmanship, Bohemi an and other glass, porcelain and earthenware linen, cotton, woolen and silken fabrics, stained glass and statuary from Milan, meerschaums and pipes of various kinds, scythes and sickles, pis-tols, clocks, lithographs, specimens of typography, paper, paper-hangings, maps, cutlery, models of machinery, artificial jeweis, mosaics, mir

Prussia and her States, though not yet complete, show carpets, laces, pianos, chemicals, wools of the finest quality, mland woods, ribbons. silks, cotton and woolen goods of great excel-lence, arms, porcelain, carthenware and glass, cutlery and instruments, specimens of machine ry, cereals and ores.

Belgium sends flax and finen lace, furniture, musical instruments, groups in bronze, carvings, millstones, marbles, metals, leather, carriages, kitchen utensils, stoves and wooden shoes. Spain furnishes silk and woolen goods, laces and embroaleries, candles, soap, coal, metals, natural and artificial marbles, chemicals, terra-

otta figures, arabesques from the Alhambra bronzes and natural productions.

Portugal sends the largest diamond in the exhibition, cigars, candles, wax, lithographic drawings, wood carvings, cast iron, carpets, silks, vel-

vets, earthenware and porcelain, leather and nat Russia is still awaiting the arrival of her goods. said to be frozen up in the Baltic. She has at present only specimens of natural productions,

innerals, ores and chemicals, silken and woolen fabries, leathers, optical and common glasses, forniture, inlaid table-tops, gold and silver stuffs, gigantic candlebra, iron-work, grenades and Switzerland sends watches and jewelry; musical boxes, uniquifying glasses, leathers, muslins, embroileries, luces, silks and ribbons; toys, turnery, tools and models of buildings and scenery, in wood and cardboard; straw hats,

eled painting, bookbindery and razor-strop Holland contributes parchiment, chemicals, laces, carpets, leathers, ropes, bells, machinery, chronometers, osier-work, models of stince-gates, rankways, carriages, printing and bronze.

The United States are very poorly represent-

ed and their somewhat aggressive looking eagle (the only national emblem in the building, spreads his wings over a wide, but thinly occu pied region. A good many plows, a few pianos, harness, pistols, oars, with a few lamps, india-rubler over shoes, brooms, soap, and several bar-rels of shorpers, form the staple of their display, and give a most madequate idea of the real state of manufacturing skill in America. The State of Maryland, however, deserves

honorable mention for a handsome case of carved walnut, containing a collection, in small, compactly-arranged samples, of most of her natural and manufactured products. With this exception, the objects contained in the American department, are not only insufficient, but cover uite too much ground, placed closer together, hey would have produced a much better effect. Happily, netwithstanding the paucity of its

courses of the country are indicated by a tolerresources of the country are malested by a tolerably fair representation of the raw material in flour, beet, pork, and cottons; and by the magnificent lump of zinc gre from New-Jersey, (the largest and finest specimen of ore in the building,) which represents worthilly the immense mineral treasures of the New World.

The recultive group of the country is also con-

The peculiar genius of the country is also conspicuous in the Mechanical Department, which contains some very valuable machinery, especially Ericsson's Caloric Engine, and a Boring Gun; the former of which, if it fulfil its promises, is destined to supersede steam, and introduce includable improvements in the application of calculable improvements in the application of motive-force to machinery; the latter, to help abolish War, by making it too deadly a game to be vertured on.

The collections of daguerreotypes surpass any

thing in that line that Europe can produce; and testify both to the brightness of Western sun light, and the aptitude of Western talent to make the most of all natural advantages; while Powers's admirable statue of the Greek Slave, a chef d'accers whose grace and beauty win the applause of the most accomplished critics, gives premise of the future artistic achievements of this younger Sister of the Nations. QUANTUM. III.

Plenty of vacant Lodgings in London-Capaci ties of the Crystal Palace-Union of Beau-ty and Use in Industrial Products, a criterion of National progress-Comparative examination of the Glass and Earthenware of all Nations.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

LONDON, Monday, May 26, 1851. The Great Fair is still the one absorbing fact of life in London; the receipts at the doors of the Crystal Palace are constantly on the increase, and amounted on Wednesday last (and that, too, "the Derhy Day" ) to over three thousand seven hundred pounds. So great is the crowd of visitors that it is difficult to get near enough to the stands to inspect the articles exposed; especially the various cases of jewelry, French, English and Italian, which are constantly surrounded by dense throngs, composed more esecially, of the fairer sex, whom the policeman have hard work to keep in order. Every part of the vest area is full; too full for the comfort of its aristocratic occupants; and everybody wonrious portions of the edifice which we see, in ivory, of an intricacy, precision and per-stamped in white letters on crimson cloth, and if fection that seem to realize the impossibility that "rhilling days" begin! It is calculated that

sixty thousand people might circulate within the building, and probably admissions will be restrict ed to about that number, for to exceed the limit imposed by the capacities of the Palace itself would not only render all inspection of article impossible, thus defeating the end in view, but would also preclude the possibility, on the part of the police, of exercising the necessary ward-ship and superintendence; and might thus lead

to very serious meonvenience.

Meantime the exaggerated expectations of keepers of lodging-houses, and other cormorants, have been considerably disappointed. There has been a slight increase in the price of lodgings, especially in the vicinity of Hyde Park, and a corresponding rise in the price of food. But

During the past week great additions have been made to the display, and most of the coun-tries are now en grands bufferte. Russia, however, is still awaiting the arrival of her ice-bound trea-States, the miscellaneous notions said to "coming" over the water. But to attempt enumeration of the objects contained in the English and French departments, would be to fill a dozen letters with a mere succession of names suffice it to say that the articles admitted to the Exhibition come under four general heads, viz Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactures, and Fine Arts; subdivided into thirty different class and that all are represented, more or less

Great Britain being "at home" in the Crystal Palace, has of course been able to collect a mass of objects in each department of industry, such as it would have been difficult, it not impossible to transport upon foreign ground; while the solidity and careful finish of her wares, joined in many cases, to the excellent taste of their de-sign, render this portion of the Exhibition exceedingly imposing.

France has not sent much of any one branch

of her products, but the samples which she of fers of each are most admirable in their kind, and triumphantly sustain her world wide reputa tion for elegance of design, tasteful combination and perfection of detail. Her machinery, though exceedingly fine, is in small quantity, and at eal development; she has also sent but very little

It is abundantly evident, from an inspection of the products of the various countries congr gated within these all-embracing walls, that England and France resume the whole industrial England and France results to the contest for supremacy is between them, and them only. With the exception of certain textile fabrics, and miraculously delicate carvings, from india and China, which Europe, with all her mechanical skill is utterly unable to imitate, there is no specific resolution agrees to any country, which cies of production proper to any country, which is not cultivated by them with equal, if not superior success; while in very many branches, and especially in the work of beautifying and refining the elements of common life, they serve as teachers and pioneers to all the rest of the In surveying the productions of Barbaric In-

dustry, we are constantly struck by the separa-tion which everywhere obtains between the Beautiful and the Useful; by the treasures of Beautiful and the Csetur, by the treasures of skill and labor which are lavished upon articles of show and luxury, consecrated to the service of the few, and the clumsy coarseness of all that appertains to common life and is desimed to the consumption of the many. In proportion as we advance to the great centers of modern civil ization this characteristic feature of Oriental In dustry gradually disappears; and we find that the degree in which, in any given country Beauty is made to blend with Use, refining any ennobing the appliances of ordinary life, awakening the taste of the masses, and providing for their gratification, affords an unerring cri-

terion of its elevation in the social scale.

Let us examine, for instance, the productions
of different countries in glass, and earthenware, of immense importance to the comfort and con-venience of daily life. China, among all her treasures, displays no glass, and though she manufactures it in inconsiderable quantities, we may infer, from the few small, uneven mirrors which she exhibits, that it is of very interior de-scription. Her renowned percelains, of which England and France now produce much finer specimens in the same styles, consist principally of immense vases, which, though exceedingly handsome, serve only for ornament, rich plates, and tiny cups, some of them no thicker than a sheet of writing-paper, for the use of wealthy tea-drinkers; the coarse pottery used by the common people being rough and grotesque in the

India sends no glass, no porcelain ; a few jars almost as thin as the famous paper-porce of China; certain coarse specimens of kitchen ware, and a little image of Victoria, moddled in lay, not more unlike her than many other un rainly effigues of Her Majesty displayed in the

Turkey exhibits some attempts at fancy glass so ambitious and so ugly that one can only hope that her people may eventually work out their aspirations in this line with greater success; she covered with green ginzing, and plastered over with cearse gilding, producing a most extraor dinary effect; and a child's toy, in the same style ex child of ordinary sensibility into convulsions

Tunis, among all her brillion array of rich stuffs and embroideries, has no glass. The gro-tesque clumsuress of her pottery was sufficiently indicated in my last letter.

Sweden and Norway send neither glass nor

earthenware. Spain and Portugal send various objects in glass porcelain and earthenware; but, with the excep-tion of a gigantic earthen jar from Toboso, some eight feet in hight and of a remarkably perfectively, their samples contain nothing of interest.

Sardinia sends only two ugly little porcelais ars, imitated from antiquated China. Switzerland sends some good Astronomica) len-

ses, but no pottery. Austria sends a large quantity of porcelain auottery in various styles, some of it in imitation Sevres china : also many articles in fancy glass of various colors, among others a pair of magnifi-cent candelabra, eight feet high, of ruby glass. thly gilded, and many others of smaller aze. Her productions are generally good in poin showy, are greatly wanting in grace. She has also a quantity of enameled pottery, which is decidedly ngly.

Prussia rivals Austria very successfully in her display of ruby, epal and other fancy glass, and far surpasses her in the beauty of her porcelain and pottery; she has also a brown-stone ware covered with raised designs in gold, platria and painting, some of which are very beautiful. She Bryaria exhibits some glass of inferior quality, and some uninteresting porcelain. Dresden pro-duces the most beautiful of all the German por-celain, and furnishes some bas-reliefs in biscuit, fter Thorwaldsen, and paintings in porcelas enamel, after various chef-d'œuvres of Goide nd Raphael contained in the famous Dresder fallery, that for richness and purity of tone, and erfection of finish, are truly admirable. A large arror frame, a monumental vase, and other obsects from the royal manufactory of Meissen, in white porcelain, garnished with colored flowers, fruit, birds, and figures of the same material, are in bad taste, and wretchedly tawdry.

Belgium sends few articles either of glass or pottery; but exhibits some of the finest stained and painted glass to be found in the Exhibition; her stained windows, and scene from I Promessi Sport painted on glass, in one of the galleries,

are exceedingly beautiful,
From Milan we have a magnificent arched window of stained glass, illustrative of passages in Dante, fifteen feet high, and set up in the lofty pavilion of black muslin and crimson cloth which forms so conspicuous an object in the Great Aisle; the Poet himself occupies the central compartment, and in the others are depicted various scenes from Il Purgatorio, with many quaint and beautiful devices, arabesques, mot-toes and borderings, in harmony with the general design. The coloring of this window is superb, and its whole effect so admirable that the pavil-

hon is crowded throughout the day. We now make our way into the British de partment and are amazed, like all the rest of the world, at the magnificence and variety of her productions in glass and carthenware, not to speak of the matchiess crystal fountain that of comes the Places of Honor in the center of the transept. What an array of stuperalous chande hers hanging from the ceiling of the gallery, of enoments candelahm, supported on lofty shalls their listrous drops reflecting every him of the calling forth the admiration of all passers what magnificent table, dessert and toile rvices, fruit and flower stands, vases, lustres, nugs, shades and trays, in crystal, opal, corn han, ruby, chrysolite, topaz, white, frosta Turkish, Venetian, Bohemian glass; plain, combossed, cograved, silvered and gilded, preducing such varied, new and beautiful effect A surprising feature of the present Exbation is the mannerse variety of uses to what glass is applied, so that there is scarcely an

chemical apparatus and lowelry to light-houses, water pipes, roofing, if soring, wigs and pees!

But the length to which the present descrip-tion has already extended warms me to reserve the remainder of our examination into the glass and percelam of Great Britain and France for a QUANTUR.

With the following article each party to this geometrical controversy will have had in The Tribian as extensive a hearing as our space will allow, and for subsequent discussion of the questions we must refer the parties to journals more particularly devoted to scientific and pedagogic subjects.

The New Elements of Geometry.

o the Editor of The Tribune: On calling at The Tribune Office to proin the insertion of a reply to Mr. Smith's art high appeared this morning, I was told that an numa was the atmost space which could be also

On calling at The Trimine Office to procure the insertion of a reply to Mr. Smith's article,
which appeared this morning, I was told that hat's a
comma was the simest space which could be allowed
inc. I am compelled therefore to omit many things
which I wished to say, and will not recapitulate what
I have already published in the Literary World. I
will merely notice the argument from authority which
Mr. Smith puts forth in his article of this morning.
On page II of the "New Elements Mr. Smith says
"Enclid, and I believe all other Geometers who have
meriten siturto, take their simel upon these definitions, viz. a line is length without breath, etc."
The preceding statement is certainly very noar the
truth but this morning he says, his "philosophy
must try to keep itself in countenance as well as it
can, with such humble conductors as Sir Isaa. Nowton, Dr. Barrow, and especially Augusta Combe," and
he adds, "Several very competent judges have pronounced the new theory perfectly demonstrated.

This last remark is substantially the same that Mr.
S. made after my lecture before the Academy of Educalon, and he mentioned the name of a distinguished
Professor in a New England College as being favor
andle to his peculiar views. I remarked at that time,
in answer to several inquiries, that I did not believe
this statement. In order, however, not to speak
without authority, I addressed a letter to the genticman in question and asked him whether he was willing to have it understood that he favored in any manwer the peculiar views set forth in the "New Elements." In his answer which is now before me, he
says.—"I do most certainly authorize you to contradet Mr. Smith's statement, and shad esteem it as a
personal favor if you will take occasion to do so. I
should be very unwilling to be understood as endorsing, or approving an the slighted decree of his beculiar
typerposterous. Every one who has read the first
section of the Principa knows that Newton is equaltyperposterous. Every one who has read the

riod quite moderate, and dul not entitle him to speal with any authority upon disputed questions. Court was subsequently promoted to the degree of full To ter, Repetinar but never to that of Professor. It has not some distinguished himself as a mathematical. His old associates and pinners even, at the Polytechnic School, such as Liouville, Le Verrier, Du had a been received the reward of mathematical control of Comte, therefore, as authority upon any point in which he may differ from Lapiace and Newton is just as Indicrons as it would be on a question of Constitutional Law to quote the authority of a lawyer just almitted to the bar, in opposition to the decision of these Websites

or us inquire what Comte really means of the control of the contro to one's self a surface otherwise than as an neighbor pints, and a line otherwise than as an old fine threas." I have read Cointe's work with estreasely than plots, and a line otherwise than as an estimate fractioners." I have read to make work with core, and have come to the conclusion that he meant to to see that a surface is to be regarded as having a thickes so infrasting small. But Mr. Smith contends that the thickness of a surface is as measurable as its length. The difference then between Mr. Smith and Comte is infraite. I do not, therefore, believe that Comte meant to teach anything akin to the doctrines of the "New Elements" but even if he had done so, I should not regard it as entitled to any respect, and certainly it would have found no favor with the Professors of the Polytechnic school, among whom have been numbered the names of Lagrange, Lacroix, Powern, Monge, Cauchy, Arago, etc.

I have but a few lines more allowed me. Mr. Smith says he never saw litution's Mathematical Tracts. Now I can call fifty witnesses to testify that on the 18th of May last, I showed Mr. Smith the second volume of these tracts, and pointed out to him the Hindoo diagram which looked like an exact copy of that in the New Elements. Mr. Smith put on his spectacles, took the book from my hand, and regarded the diagram for some time with fixed attention. If, during all that time, he did not see the book perhass

the is entitled to sympathy when he complains that he cannot see "the bearing" of the arguments contained in my lecture.

E. Loons.

in my lecture.

New-York University, June 14.

Mob at Philadelphia-Anti-Slavery. To the Enters of the N.Y. Tribine: The telegraphic statements in the New-

sion of a colored man then the uses and at teaching up of the meeting are all utterly false, without the shadow of foundation. There was no mob nor any appearance of any, and no disturbance of any consequence. A large and very respectable audience filled the Hall. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Henry Grew, after which Cyrus Burgary of the color eigh made some preliminary remarks, and was fol-owed by Mr. Plumly, at the conclusion of whose peech, Mr. John Campbell requested permission to sk a question, which, although objected to by many the audience, was granted. The question asked v Mr. Campbell brought a colored man, by the name f Eras, to his feet, who insisted upon being heard, nd, though considerable hissing reached the stand, made a personal charge against Campbell, which waruled out of order, and Bias was requested by the President, James Mott, to take his seat. Dr. Elde then occupied the stand an hour and a half. He was followed by Mary Grew and Mr. Plumby, in defesse of George Thompson and the freedom of speech, when, after a few remarks by other persons the meeting adjourned without the least tumuit and confusion, having had a peaceable and interesting session of three hours and a haif, all the "mob and outrage" existing only in the fertile imagination of your telegrapic correspondent. Yours truly, Horn Howand

CAUTION TO PYROTECHNISTS.-In addition to what we stated on Saturday in relation to the blow-ing up of Mr. James Dawes pyrosechine establish-ment in Jersey City, by which Mr. Dawes was killed, we learn that he was seen after the explosion to walk about twenty yards, when he fell and expired. Seven men were at work within 25 yards of the spot when the accident occurred, and strange as it may when the accident occurred, and strange as it may appear thotwithstanding pieces of the building were blown in every direction, some even to the Commu-lapaw shore, not one of them sustained the slightest injury. The cause of the catastrophe has not transpired, but it is stated that was kept in the establishment.

[Newark Adv. Monday.] pired, but it is stated that a large quantity of powder

Horrible Murder .- A man by the name HIGRIBLE MURDER.—A man by the name of Dale was arrested in Putnam County a few days since and lodged in the jail at Greencastle, on the charge of murdering his asster, under the following circumstances: Dale had been a very dissipated man, and was at the time of the commission of the crime laboring under an attack of mania a pate. While under this influence, during the night, he attacked his sister with a large iron shovel, and so beat and mangled her head that she died in a few hours. The miserally man immediately fied and secreted him. gied her head that she died in a few hours. The miserable man immediately fied and secreted himself in a hay mow, but was soon overtaken and a rested. [Indiana Sentine].

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribus-Washington Items,

Washington Tuesday, June P.

A new Postal Arrangement has been agreed by which, from the cta of July next, there was a regular exchange between the United States and British Provinces of New-Britishies. Cape British Provinces of New-Britishies and Capatal Mails.

The following Presidential appointments have been reade.

the following de:
de:
numuls - Nicholas J. Keene, New Jersey, by L.
numuls - Nicholas J. Keene, New Jersey, by L.
Roker, removed Tange guayra, Venezuela, cas Boker, removed. Tim Darling, for Narsau, N. P., cier Kretschein-

Surveyor of customs -Thomas W. G. Allea, &q. felk, Va., ver Reddick, resigned.

Serious Riot near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tursday, June 1.
A riot occurred this morning at I o'close, a Rehank, a few miles below the city, on the Jersey M. A German Rall, was given at the home of Li Diver, which was attended by a number of discass.

Diver, which was aftended by a number of disrepa-ble persons from this city.

The Hall progressed quietly until about books, when a number of persons went into the button and attacked Mr. Diver and his assistants. A sensitive to the negations were aroused, and about two hours a sufficient force was celected a disarm and arrest 17 of the roters, who were as morning sent to Woodbury Jail.

Mr. Diver is badly injured, having received sensitiates, and he is not expected to live. Three 6 has assistants were badly beaten, and also some of his neighbors. During the disturbance the bar saylo-

neighbors. During the disturbance the bar was hy-ken open and robbed. Much excitement has been occasioned by the occurrence.

The Shadrach Rescue Case.

Buston, Tuesday, June II
The Jury in the case of Hayden, on the charge a assisting in the Shadrach rescue, came in this maning, and stood nine for conviction and three for a quittal. They were consequently discharged a Robert Morress, a colored lawyer, was then pre-trial on a similar charge.

Markets ... CHARLESTON, Jung. Cotton is unchanged. The day's sales have be

BALTIMORE.

Congressional Naminations-The Loco Sug. ings-Colonization-Fires-Burglary, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 16-P.W. The struggle for the nomination for Co. gress in the Fourth District of Maryland, compose of the first fifteen Wards of the City, has parrowed down among the Locos to Wm. Pinckney Whrte. Esq. and Col. Mendez J. Cohen. The first will un doubtedly obtain the nomination, but cannot rally the full support of his party. There were always see eral hundred Whigs who voted for Mr. McLane, the erai hundred Wings who voted for Mr. McLane, the late incumbent, who would support no other Loca in the country. The cambidate of the Wing party, is pretty well conceded, will be Dr. J. H. Thomas, a most estimable young man, of affluent circumstance, and exceedingly popular. He is at present a memor of the lower branch of our Councils, and by its imform gentlemantly deportment has made many friends even among his positical opponents. He will raany Loco a "neck and neck" race with a fair chang of winning.

any Loco a "neck and neck" race with a far chang of winning.

In the Third District, composed of the upper Wards of the City, with Baltimore, Carroll as Howard Counties, the Locos will have a choace between John Kettlewell, Esq. ex-Sheriff of fac City, and Carroll Spence, Esq. a young lawyer. Kettlewell is an old and expert politician, and will adoubt get the nomination, but if the does there will almost to a certainty be an independent candidate in the field, which will leave a breach for a Whigh slip in. The prospect is very fair. The Parst. His and Sixth Districts will no doubt elect Whigh-lis Second is probably Loco, not certain though.

The total amount of defalcation in the late City Collector's office, will, I learn, he about \$10.00. This is amply secured. The expose will be interesting when we get it—probably to-morrow. The are rumors that two other of the City officers are hind in their accounts, and in one there is an items \$1,100 which was received, but not accounted in Investigations are now making, and it is not also received to the Locos will wake up one

Investigations are now making, and it is not as-improbable that the Locos will wake up one of these mornings before long, perfectly astometris developments of the roquery of some of their "che

The Liberia packet will sail in about two wests with over one hundred and fifty colored emigrats for Africa. There is an awakened feeling among large portion of our free colored population in regreat good to that down-trodden race in Maryland A fire at 14 o'clock this morning, destroyed elever houses, including a still house and stable, on the or-ner of Eutaw and Montgomery sts. They belonged to Gottlieb Fryer, Herman Klassen, Heary Millerad Il Lindeman. The loss is about \$9,000, insured in about \$4,000. They were set on fire, the fame spreading so rapidly that a German woman and claim had their clothes nearly burned off before they could be rescued. At I o'clock to-day, a large building known as the Franklin House, in Franklin near imperst, was set on are end the roof burned off. is sured.

The residence of Judge Ward, in the County, wa entered by burglars and robbed of over \$500 works silver ware, jeweiry, &c., a few nights since. Jacob Price, coored, had his leg dreadfully crushed at Small's Railroad Dépot, by a hogshead rolling against it.

traordinary for the season of the year.

The weather is cool and very

CITY ITEMS.

The Tompkins Blues leave for Philadelphia, at So'clock on Friday morning next, instead of this morning, as was stated in yesterday's Thouse

THE TEN DOLLAR MYSTERY .- In answer to "N's." query, we can only say that we suppose the Sanday Courier did not explain the Tea Delar Mystery, as it promised, simply because it knew nothing about it. If " N" will apply to some of the recipients of the \$10, he may possibly be enlightened

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS. - The Common School system in Illinois works beneficially and a improving rapidly. The fund by which the School are in part maintained consists of the interest part by the State on a loan from the College and Sen nary fund, which is paid pro rata to the different Counties. The remainder of the fund consists the proceeds of the sixteenth section of each too ship. In many counties, these sections have not given been put into the market, and their value is daily creasing. In others, the lands have been sold of money loaned on mortgage, and the interest paster mustly must be fund. In the more prosperous one ties, there is scarcely a township in which a Scholis not kept the year round, while in almost ever neighborhood the same is done at least six mosts out of the twelve. In some of the Schools, in after four the usual elementary studies, the higher branches are taught and the foundations ladfor classical education. High Schools and Academie are abundant, and there are seven Colleges in blinois, McKendree, Shurtliffe, Jubilee, Raor, Illiboro', and St. Mary's of the Lake, beside three offers in contemplation. Counties. The remainder of the fund consists

The Flood at the West. From the St. Louis Republican, June 9.

The river is still rising, doing a vast deal of mischief, and putting hundreds of people to so ous monvenience in the southern part of the car. The rise from 6 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, is o'clock yesterday morning, was 10 inches and fire 10 o'clock A. M. to 5; P. M. yesterday, the rise are all to be to be a southern as a so 3) inches—making a total rise in the 2t hours of B inches, and being t tool 9 inches above the Gty B rectrix. For the 2t hours ending Saturday events the rise was 19 inches—so that there was a decline 3 the rise yesterday, of 5t inches. This affords some ground to hope that there will be a still less rise 9 day.

There was very little drift wood floating during in There was very little drift wood floating during day—an indication that the rivers above are a stand or failing. On the Illimois shore, opposite 8. Louis, the country is flooded generally to a distance of from three to four miles. Some farmers state, that at some points even the binffs are attainable by mile. Fapstown is three or four feet out of water. The pinniss and timber of the Plank Road, leading for Illimoistown to Collinsville, have been torn up by flood, and yesterday were floating among ineres in various portions of the bottom. Numerous has cowe, dec about Illimoistown, have been drowned yesterday, great mimbers of both were standing the water on the few shoat places in that locality. The sight was a truly pitiable one. For two three days back, the inhabitants have been dross cattle on the turnpike through Papstown to its cattle on the turnpike through Papstown to is additional dumage has been done to the dike-

The water that sweeps around its eastern terminates has not wrought the serious damage which has see imputed to it. The dike altogether seems to sad firmly. Large crowds flocked to Papetown in said. Duncan's Island has only one or two patches

ground out of water, and will be nearly covered the

morning.

In the southern part of the city the water touched Plum-street at its intersection with Main, yesterlay afternoon about five o'clock. Still lower down on Second-street, it covered the bridge below the Gas Works, early in the afternoon, and spread rapidly up that street some distance above the Gas Works. The houses were filling with water to the fice